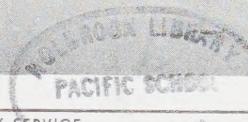




Social Action NEWS LETTER



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THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

September, 1961

GARFIELD TODD TO VISIT U.S.; STATESMAN ON SPEAKING TOUR

R. S. Garfield Todd, missionary and former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will begin a three week speaking tour of the United States October 4 with an address to the International Convention at Kansas City. The tour of Disciple churches, colleges and seminaries is being sponsored by the department of Christian Action and Community Service of the United Christian Missionary Society.

Mr. Todd, who will speak on Christian responsibility and the social and political revolution in Africa, served as a missionary of the Disciples of Christ in Southern Rhodesia from 1934 to 1953. In 1946 he was elected to parliament and in 1953 he became Prime Minister.

Africans Support Todd

When he resigned in 1958 *Time* magazine said "In five years as Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Garfield Todd became a symbol and something of a saint to the 2,220,000 Africans who comprise

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News-Letter Subscription Rates Increase Slightly in September

Higher costs have made it necessary for the department of Christian Action and Community Service, UCMS, to raise slightly subscription rates to *Social Action News-Letter*. Beginning when your subscription expires (starting in September) rates will be increased as follows: single subscriptions from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per year and from \$2.35 to \$4.00 for three years; group rates which were 60 cents each per year for 10 or more mailed to individual subscriber are increased to \$1.00.

U.N.-WASHINGTON SEMINARS SCHEDULED IN 1961-62

Four Christian Citizenship Seminars for adults and youth will take place in 1961-62 at the United Nations and in Washington, D.C. The seminars and their dates are:

*December 4-7, 1961, four days at the United Nations for ministers, laymen, laywomen, college and seminary students.

*January 15-19, 1962, five days split between the U.N. and Washington for ministers, laymen, laywomen, college and seminary students.

*February 27-March 2, 1962, the inter-denominational Churchmen's Washington Seminar for adults, including college and seminary students.

*April 1-6, 1962, the International Affairs Seminar for juniors and seniors in high school at the U.N. and Washington. For further information write Robert A. Fangmeier, 222 S. Downey Ave., Indianapolis 7, Indiana.



BLACKSTONE STUDIOS
54 WEST 57TH ST., NEW YORK

RESOLUTIONS, "FREEDOM RIDER," POLITICAL FIGURES AT CONVENTION

Social issues will be highlighted at the Kansas Assembly of the International Convention by resolutions on alcohol, food for peace, and a Disciples Peace Fellowship dinner speaker, "Freedom Rider" chief, James Farmer, Executive Secretary of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE). A DPF "after-session" topic will be "Can Atomic Bombs Save Us?" The annual NBA-Social Welfare luncheon this year will celebrate the 75th anniversary of NBA and hear Dr. Leslie R. Smith, Lexington, Ky., speak on the theme "The Beginning and The End."

Alcohol, Food for Peace

The resolution on "Beverage Alcohol and Christian Responsibility" was submitted to the Convention Assembly by the department of Christian Action and Community Service, UCMS. In formulating the resolution questionnaires were sent to all churches, asking their views on various aspects of the alcohol problem. Over 700 replies were received. The "food for

(Continued on Page 7)

ANTI-COMMUNISM AND THE CHURCHES

Anti-communism groups apparently have a considerable appeal for our church members. If reports to this effect are accurate the John Birch Society, Christian Anti-Communism Crusade and others may have inadvertently done the church a favor—though an agonizing one—in provoking a discussion on Christianity and Communism.

If the challenge of the Birchites and other anti-communists crusaders is for study, understanding and action about communism then the church should eagerly accept it. While the menace of communism to religious and democratic values is undeniable, the nature of the menace and how to cope with it are things upon which honest men disagree.

The great emphasis of the anti-communist groups is on exposure of communism and subversion. We can agree with them that communism should be exposed and subversion punished. But somehow exposing the communist conspiracy turns into a crusade, not against communists, but those who support desegregation, foreign aid, the United Nations, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the National Council of Churches. And, depending on which anti-communist group you ask, the anti-causes may also include such things as abolishing the income tax and opposition to fluoridation of water.

Anti-Communist Fill Vacuum

But ridiculing the shallowness and deception of the anti-communists groups is not a sufficient answer. We have taken too

lightly the world struggle between Christian-democratic values and those of communism. The anti-communist groups have filled a vacuum created by the conspicuous absence of a creative approach to communism by already constituted groups.

A creative approach to communism should not ignore what the anti-groups emphasize, namely, the conspiratorial aspects of communism. Society's response to a conspiracy that threatens it is the policeman or the military. But the police and military deal only with the surface disturbances to the existing order, not with the underlying causes of violence and revolution. We must go beyond the role of the policeman to discover the cause of violence and revolution.

Revolutions past and present, of course, have taken place independently of communism. Poverty, ignorance and disease breed despair with the existing order. The American and French Revolutions (as well as the Russian) are emulated today in dozens of African, Asian and Latin American countries.

The first thing we can do then in a "creative understanding of communism program" is to commit ourselves unequivocally to the principles of the American revolution founded on Judaeo-Christian principles. In today's language this means the right to decent opportunities for material well being as well as political and religious liberties. It means opposition to racial discrimination, economic injustice and colonialism in any form. It means the support of positive programs based on Christian democratic ideals such as foreign aid, the peace corps, and the United Nations.

These and other ideas must be discussed seriously in our local churches. If we turn aside from this controversy churchmen will still be recruited for the debate by others and they will want to know where the church stands on this vital topic. A local church discussion might "give light and the people will find their own way."

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

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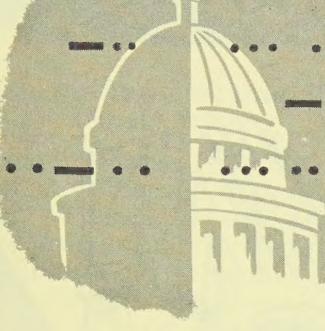
LIVING WITH REVOLUTION

Let us thank God for the revolutionary aspects of our age. For revolution is also revelation. In revolution the Church must listen for the word of God. Not that change is necessarily the will of God, but that in the changing historical scenes of our day one can see reflected the will of God. Revolution is now the order of the day across the world. New nations are conceived in jails and born—symbolically speaking—in taxicabs. Governments change over night. Enemy nations become allies and allies become enemies in a few months' time. The fire of social change sweeps through the time-hallowed halls of civilization, and there is little left.

Today in America there is a mood of nostalgia among Christians—a nostalgia for the mid-Victorian patterns of the last century in which all the values of life seemed to be nailed down and revolutions when they occurred were local and minor in their effect upon church life. American Christians on the whole are confused, horrified and "scared stiff" by the revolutionary facts of their world. They pray to be allowed to live out the rest of their lives in "their lounge chairs on the patio in front of the portable barbecue burner." For them, God spoke only in the distant past. All that can be said concerning justice, love or righteousness has already been said as far as they can see. Consequently the possibility of God's voice breaking forth anew in our own day is incomprehensible.

Yet God is a living God who speaks now, as always, in history and in historical events. Christians must see *revolution as revelation* and must ask themselves, "What is God saying to us in political and social upheavals of our age? Are these a judgment upon our provincialism, paternalism and economic exploitation of other groups and nations? Do they call for more self-righteousness on our part? Or for repentance? Or for sober appraisal of our whole world situation? Do they invite the church to concentrate upon its own institutional security? Or to lose itself in concern for the well-being and righteousness of men and nations?"

BARTON HUNTER



NEWS from the NATION'S CAPITOL

Reprinted by Permission from Washington Newsletter of the Friend's Committee on National Legislation.

TIME OF CRISIS . . . Events in Berlin have dominated Congressional thinking during the past month as tempers and tensions have risen. Congress has responded to the President's request for a military buildup by approving the largest defense budget ever enacted in "peacetime." It has given the President authority to call up the Ready Reserves and extend tours of duty for active personnel for up to one year. The President has taken advantage of the near-war atmosphere to press his civil defense program. One example of the dangerous mood occurred on August 9, when the Senate came near to issuing its own declaration of war against Cuba for hijacking a plane, only to learn that Cuba had no responsibility for the act.

Many have felt a sense of keen disappointment that the new Administration has responded to the latest international challenge with traditional military measures rather than new and creative policies. The Administration cannot reasonably expect to harden public and Congressional attitudes toward the Soviet Union without narrowing considerably the areas of negotiation and compromise open to it. U. S. China policy is a case in point. (Send 15¢ for FCNL staff study "Berlin and Germany.")

In other actions, a three-year stepped up food for peace program has been passed by Congress and signed by the President. The Senate has passed a two year extension of the alien orphan program and approved the Peace Corps.

BILL TO EXPAND DISARMAMENT EFFORTS ADVANCES

One of the brightest spots of this session has been the introduction of legislation to create a U. S. Disarmament Agency for World Peace and Security. The President has asked Congress to approve this bill before it goes home. Both houses have completed hearings and floor action is awaited. The legislation, drafted by Presidential Disarmament Advisor John J. McCloy and his staff, creates a new semi-autonomous agency to conduct research, to recommend policies, to negotiate and to operate inspection systems.

The Agency's Director will have direct access to the President and participate in National Security Council Meetings having to do with disarmament.

The Senate bill, S. 2180, is sponsored by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn., and fourteen others; the House bill, H.R. 7936 by Rep. Thomas E. Morgan, Pa., and sixty-four others. Write FCNL for Action Bulletin No. 35 giving more details.

No opposition witnesses appeared at the hearings. Witnesses in support of the legislation included Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Christian Herter, Henry Cabot Lodge, James J. Wadsworth, and General Alfred Gruenther. A letter from former President Eisenhower on the need for such an Agency was read into the

record. Fourteen non-governmental groups supported the bill, including the FCNL, agencies of the National Council of Churches, Methodist Church and the Church of the Brethren, Catholic Association for International Peace, AFL-CIO, Federation of American Scientists, United World Federalists, and SANE.

No Test Resumption Now? The President, who has been under intense pressure from Congress and the press to resume nuclear weapons tests has *reportedly* decided not to resume tests at this time.

Among the reasons: The President's special scientific committee found no evidence of secret Soviet tests or significant technological breakthroughs. Since neutrals and some allies oppose resumption, a decision to go ahead just before a crucial UN session would be unwise; it would dissipate the good will created by the reasonable U. S. proposals for a test ban treaty.

Among the Senators who have urged resumption of tests: Dodd, Conn.; Bridges, N. H.; Symington, Mo.; and Pastore, R. I.

The President sent Ambassador Arthur H. Dean back to the Geneva negotiations on August 24 for another attempt to reach agreement.

THE CHALLENGE OF COMMUNISM

In his July 25 report to the Nation, President Kennedy emphasized that the challenge of Communism is much broader than the immediate threat to Berlin. It stretches around the world. He requested more arms. Congress gave him all he asked and more:

More Men and Money. Congress has appropriated \$46.7 billions for defense activities in fiscal 1962. This is \$6.4 billions more than the fiscal 1961 budget and \$266 millions more than the President requested. The increase will finance a military buildup of 225,000 men and additional purchases of non-nuclear weapons, ammunition and equipment. It will allow the Government to expand civil defense by surveying and stocking existing shelters with food, medical supplies and equipment.

During the debate, Senator Richard B. Russell, Ga., said: "We in this country will go to any length to avoid war. But when it comes to a question of surrendering our honor or our freedom . . . Americans still have the will to fight . . . If we are forced into a war . . . we will see it through to victory. I hope that that will not happen, because even with a victory gained by us, the civilization we have today would be a shambles."

Rep. James G. Fulton, Pa., was practically alone in urging a go-slow policy: "There must be some place at which we can look at this legislation and consider its effects on our allies, the neutrals, our opponents on the Berlin crisis, the drastic effects on our U. S. economy, and our Government budget. We should not just quickly run down and jump off the dock. You Congressmen should first look at basic policy and consider various peaceful and military alternatives . . . We take an action and somebody else takes another action, and pretty soon we get retaliation as the basic method of policy. This is complete error . . ."—July 31.

More Shelters. During House hearings, Secretary of Defense McNamara said the President's program is designed primarily to protect people against fallout, and could save at least 10 to 15 million lives in a thermonuclear attack. Norman A. Hanunian of Rand Corporation said such a program is very important since so many millions of people would be killed by blast and fire that the nation's survival would depend upon how many escaped death by radiation.

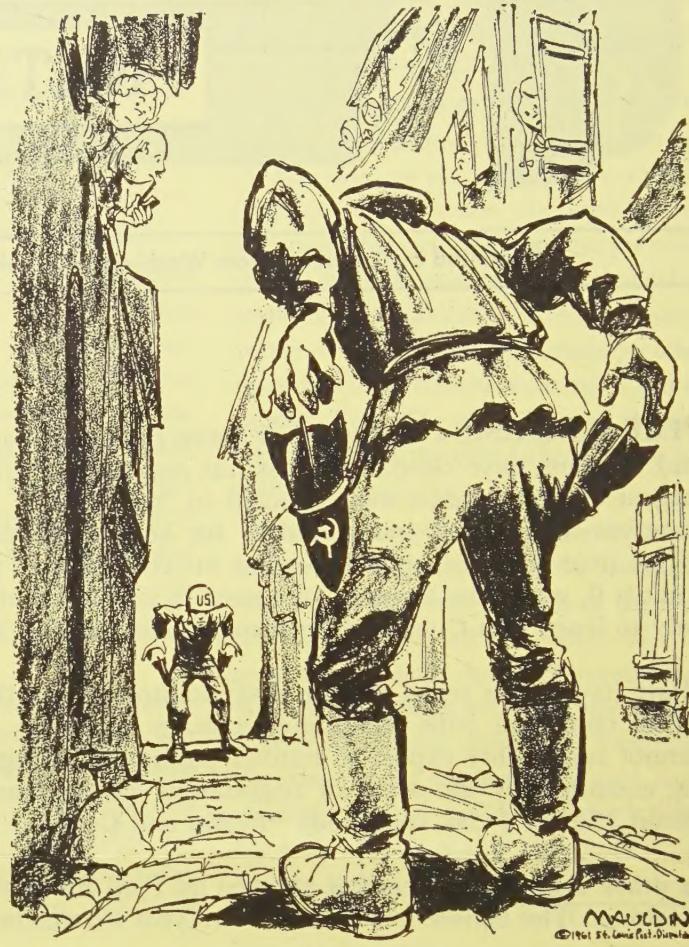
Dr. Charles L. Dunham, AEC, said: "Mere willingness to spend billions of dollars on military defense in a country as rich as ours is not sufficient evidence of a will to survive . . . A strong civil defense would be a true symbol of national vigor . . ."

Walmer E. Strope, of the U. S. Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory reported on three experiments in which 100 people lived from 2 to 14 days in a group shelter. He said these showed that "the psychological reactions of people to shelter living . . . is positive, not negative. They adapt readily to communal living and find considerable satisfaction in the social experience."

Conflicting Advice on Berlin

President Kennedy expressed a willingness to search for a peaceful solution to the German problem in his

High Noon



July 25 address. Yet little emphasis seems to have been given to negotiating the dispute with the Soviet Union. The crisis has become particularly acute since the Communists clamped down on travel between East and West Berlin and set up a barbed wire-concrete wall between the two sectors. The West has responded by increasing its garrison in West Berlin and ordering its troops to patrol the Western side of the inter-city border.

Within Congress a minority has called for negotiations including Senators Mike Mansfield, Mont.; Wayne Morse, Ore.; and John Sherman Cooper, Ky. So have Reps. William Ryan, N. Y.; and James Roosevelt, Calif.

According to Senator Claiborne Pell, R. I., "In the context of Berlin alone, there is no solution. We cannot retreat because of our commitments there. Nor can Khrushchev . . . because of the pressures of world Communist opinion . . . There are three alternative Soviet viewpoints, any one of which we could accept. First, we could accept the Oder-Neisse boundary . . . The average German is not losing sleep over it. Acceptance of this line would do a lot to increase the peace and stability of central Europe. Or second, we could accept a temporary recognition of East Germany as long as there were built-in safeguards vis a vis Berlin . . . The thought of two Germanys does not worry most Europeans. Or, third, there could be a commitment on our part never to furnish nuclear weapons to West

Germany providing the Soviets made the same promise vis a vis East Germany . . .”—August 22.

Senator Thomas J. Dodd, Conn., has asked the Administration to respond to the Communist challenge by cutting off all trade and aid with Communist countries and recalling our ambassadors from the Soviet satellites. Those interested in this issue may write their views to McGeorge Bundy, the White House, with copies to Asst. Secretary of State Foy D. Kohler, Washington 25, D. C.

Pressure Against Cuba Increases

Many Congressmen contend that the defense of Berlin must begin in Cuba. They say America can never convince the Soviet Union that it is willing to defend freedom in Berlin as long as it allows a Communist regime to exist in Cuba. Congressional sentiment became particularly bitter in late July and August after two American airliners were hijacked and flown to Havana. The hijackers were not Cuban citizens, and the Cuban Government played no part in these acts of piracy. One of the planes was released promptly; the second has been exchanged for a hijacked Cuban patrol boat.

But before the facts could be established, many U. S. Senators and Representatives were demanding that the Government order Castro to return the planes within 12 to 48 hours or we would "go in and get them." Some of those who called for an ultimatum were: Senators Tower, Tex.; Cappéhart, Ind.; Keating, N. Y.; Thurmond, S. C.; Kerr, Okla.; Lausche, Ohio; Allott, Colo.; Bridges, N. H.; Goldwater, Ariz.; Yarborough, Tex.; and Dirksen, Ill.

President Kennedy pointed out at his August 10 press conference that the episode showed that "it is important for us to act with the prudence which is worthy of a great power . . . and not make determinations on policy until our information is more complete. In addition we should realize that over 25 planes have come to the United States, 14 have been returned, 9 have been sold in response to a court order." (These planes were either hijacked by Cuban defectors or seized by U. S. authorities.)

Despite this caution, Senator Smathers, Fla., has suggested that the U. S. liberate Cuba, unilaterally, if necessary, and Senators Kuchel, Calif., and Bennett, Utah, have called for an end to all trade with Cuba. When the House of Representatives debated the foreign aid bill, they added amendments to: bar any aid to the present government of Cuba; authorize the President to establish a total embargo on all trade with Cuba; and prohibit any assistance to countries that furnish aid to Cuba.

In related happenings, Cuban representatives have refused to sign the charter launching the President's Alliance for Progress program. They still insist that Cuba is willing to negotiate all differences on a "basis of equality." Many Latins believe the United States should accept this offer. U. S. officials maintain that negotiations are unthinkable as long as Cuba maintains any ties with the Soviet bloc. Readers concerned about this impasse may wish to write their views to Richard Goodwin, the White House.

Another Round on China

July 28, the Senate adopted, 76-0, a resolution restating Congressional opposition to U. S. recognition and UN seating of Communist China. The resolution also expressed continuing support for the Nationalist regime on Taiwan. The House has incorporated similar views into the foreign aid bill.

In a radio program after the Senate vote Senator Fulbright termed the action "a ritual." He said: "The sentiments of this country have been developed to such a pitch our President has no freedom of action in this field . . . nobody in public life can be in favor of recognition of China." Senator Morse was absent during the Senate debate. He later introduced a resolution, S. Con. Res. 36, calling upon the President to urge the UN General Assembly to establish a Commission on Membership. This Commission would be asked to explore, with the Communist and Nationalist Chinese, the means by which the people of China could be represented in the UN. Senator Morse called the earlier Senate debate "whistling by a graveyard."

WHO IS IN CONTROL?

Earlier this year, Senator Fulbright warned the Secretary of Defense against continuing the present policy of using military personnel to educate the public to the "menace of the cold war." He pointed out that military education programs tend to make use of "extremely right-wing speakers"; they usually have as a central theme that "the primary, if not exclusive danger to this country is internal Communist infiltration" and their "view of the Communist menace renders . . . disarmament negotiations, and other international programs as extremely wasteful, if not actually subversive."

Senator Fulbright said further that such oversimplifications tend to have great mass appeal in periods

of crisis, and may encourage the public to accept extreme solutions, such as hitting the Communists "with everything we've got." He pointed out that there "is little in the education, training or experience of most military officers" which qualifies them to educate the public on broad political issues.

Senator Fulbright's position has been bitterly attacked by Senators Thurmond, Bridges, Goldwater and Mundt. Senator Thurmond considers Senator Fulbright's position as part of a concerted campaign, begun by Communists, to "discredit, intimidate and muzzle the military leaders of our Nation."

P. S. from the Hill

Friends Carry Concerns to Washington. Increasing international tensions have brought over sixty Friends to Washington in the past six weeks to express their views to those in authority. One came from Seattle, Washington. North Carolina Yearly Meeting sent an official delegation. Others came from Ohio, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Other Friends and Yearly Meetings have been active in their communities.

The burden of the concerns: To bring peace we must move away from reliance on military strength and toward a spirit of reconciliation, world disarmament and world law. Specific policies supported: negotiations in the UN on the Berlin crisis; no resumption of nuclear weapons tests; long range non-military foreign aid; seating of Communist China in the UN; legislation for a U. S. Disarmament Agency and the Peace Corps.

Seneca Indians Lose Plea. The Seneca Indians appear to have lost in their final efforts to prevent violation of their treaty rights and the flooding of much of their lands by Kinzua Dam.

On August 9 President Kennedy wrote Basil Williams, President of the Seneca Nation, that he had concluded after review "that it is not possible to halt construction of the Kinzua Dam currently under way." He said he had directed the agencies of the Federal Government "to take every action within their authority to assist the Seneca Nation and its members who must be relocated in adjusting to the new situation."

The failure of the United States to honor its 1794 treaty obligations with this small group is a great disappointment to many throughout the nation. Its occurrence now when the government is placing much

emphasis on solemn treaty obligations in international affairs is doubly unfortunate.

This year, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends had launched a special last ditch effort to obtain a reversal by the new Administration of decisions made by the previous Administration and Congress. Another group, the "Treaty of 1794 Committee" has undertaken a vigil near the Dam Site to protest violation of the treaty.

New Indian Commissioner. Philleo Nash, newly appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has long been known as a sympathetic friend of the Indians. He was a member of the Task Force on Indian Affairs which has just completed a landmark study and report which will probably influence government policy for years to come. Copies of the report are available from the Office of Information, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

Members of the FCNL staff had the privilege of knowing Philleo Nash's daughter, Sally, when she worked for the FCNL last year.

Preparing the Way. When Harold Fleming—former Director of the Southern Regional Council—discussed the coming desegregation of Atlanta schools at a recent Washington meeting, he was asked about the long-range effectiveness of front line integrationists. Harold Fleming said those in favor of integration should not worry about "effectiveness." They should be "committed," because this would help the more conservative elements in the community to move ahead: "The ones who follow you will be effective."

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Write FCNL for copies of testimony:

- on the *U. S. Disarmament Agency* by Samuel R. Levering before Senate and House foreign policy committees;
- on *non-military economic aid* by Lee B. Thomas, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., before a House Appropriations Subcommittee;
- on the *Peace Corps* by Edward F. Snyder before Senate and House foreign policy committees.

CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page 1)

peace" resolution, submitted by DPF, commends the Government for past programs that gave help to friend and foe alike. It also urges that U. S. food surplus supplies be made available to people in need everywhere, including mainland China where a food famine is reported.

"Core" Chief Speaks

The use of non-violent direct action as a Christian response to racial inequality will be the theme of an address by Mr. Farmer, the leader of CORE's original freedom ride which attempted to desegregate waiting room and eating facilities in bus, train and plane terminals in the South. In his student days Mr. Farmer was active in the Christian youth movement, serving as vice-president of the National Council of Methodist Youth and the Christian Youth Council of North America. He will speak at the DPF dinner meeting Monday, October 2, 5:30 p.m. at the Y.W.C.A. Cost of the dinner is \$2.75. Tickets may be purchased at the Convention ticket office or the DPF booth. Mr. Farmer also will speak and answer questions at the Monday "After-session" meeting, 9:30 p.m., room 400, Convention auditorium. In the same room, 9:30 p.m., Saturday, September 30, DPF will feature a panel on the subject "Can Atomic Bombs Protect Us?"

NBA-Social Welfare Luncheon

The NBA-Social Welfare luncheon is sponsored jointly by the National Benevolent Association and the department of Christian Action and Community Service. It will take place this year during the Convention at the President Hotel.

Time of the luncheon is 12:15 noon. The cost is \$2.55. Tickets may be purchased at the Convention ticket office, or the NBA or CACS booths.

On the main convention program, evening speakers expected to deal with the social issue include Governor Matthew Welsh of Indiana, J. Irwin Miller, president of the National Council of Churches, and R. S. Garfield Todd, former missionary and prime minister of Southern Rhodesia. Governor Welsh, speaking on Saturday, will help celebrate NBA's 75th anniversary with an address on "Needs of The Aging and Children—Responsibilities and Opportunities."

GARFIELD TODD

(Continued from Page 1)

92% of the population. More than any other white leader in the Central African Federation (the united British territories of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland), Todd fought to advance the rights of the black man."

Said *Time* "He tried to give the vote to more Africans, to increase Africans' wages. But in his zeal for racial 'partnership,' Garfield Todd, longtime Churches of Christ (Disciples) missionary, gradually antagonized more and more of Southern Rhodesia's 175,800 whites. Last month his own Cabinet resigned in protest and demanded that Todd himself quit. Africans warned it would be a 'sad day' if Todd went. Last week the sad day had come; Todd had been ousted as leader of Southern Rhodesia division of the United Federal Party, forcing his resignation as Prime Minister."

Liberal on Race Issues

The *Southern African Sentinel*, journal of the Disciples in South and Central Africa, said of Mr. Todd that "His government enjoyed the confidence of the great African majority and also of people overseas. His liberalism on racial issues, however, combined with his loyalty to Christian principles on all occasions have made him enemies also." After stepping down as Prime Minister, Mr. Todd served for a time as Minister of Labor and Social Welfare in the new government but finally resigned to form a new Central African Party.

On the subject of building a multi-racial society in Africa, Mr. Todd said in 1960 "The Christian church will play a key role because it teaches the white man that all men are equal before God."

"When the white man came to Africa," Todd pointed out, "the black man was so far below him in education, culture, and talent that it was easy to be a missionary and to assume a paternal role. Now, however, the role must be transformed to a fraternal one, a relationship between equals, and this is a very hard adjustment for the white man to make."

BOOK REVIEW CORNER

A Two-Dollar Bet Means Murder by Fred J. Cook, The Dial Press, New York, 1961, 248 pp., \$4.50. Fred Cook is a veteran crime reporter, winner of many journalism prizes, who in 1960 pricked the conscience of the nation with his article exposing a \$46 billion annual gambling racket that operated through the pleasure of corrupt law enforcement agencies and an ignorant or indifferent public. This book is an extension of the *Nation* article.

The picture Mr. Cook draws is not a pleasant one. It is not pleasant, for example to think that the harmless two-dollar bet you place is a contribution to a Gambling syndicate that also deals in prostitution, narcotics and murder. Whether the "bet" is in basketball, football, boxing or horse racing, the term, "gambling" is a pure euphemism. You have no chance of winning in the long run and only an infinitesimal chance in the short run.

KEFAUVER LESSON IGNORED

The \$46 billion business, larger than our nation's defense establishment, yields a neat \$9 billion a year in gross profit. About half of this goes to bribe public officials. The "gambling" and bribery goes on in towns and cities of 5,000 and 10,000 as well as in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Covington, Ky. And yet Mr. Cook laments, "Kefauver had excoriated this practice, but one would think he was shouting to a nation of deaf mutes, for after ten years nothing has changed except for the worse."

Mr. Cook hopefully investigated the often heard theme that since people will "always gamble" the practice should be legalized so that the government gets the benefits. In a historical survey starting with colonial times to the present the author finds not a single instance in which corruption and bribery are not actually encouraged by legalization. Mr. Cook makes some positive suggestions to correct and control this evil which exists in almost every community. RAF.



When Your Committee Meets-

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

PLANS FOR WORLD ORDER SUNDAY AND PEACE PROGRAM IN 1961-62

In September churches with Christian Action and Community Service Committees will receive a planning packet for social education and action projects. If your church has not received this packet write the department. Included in the September mailing are suggested program helps for World Order Sunday (October 22) and a peace program in the 1961-62 season.

World Order Sunday Message

Your committee in planning for World Order Sunday (October 22) may want to consider best how to use the Message on this subject by the National Council of Churches of Christ. The theme this year is "Christian Responsibility in a World of Law." Attractively prepared and modestly priced (5 cents each, \$4.00 per hundred) the Message may be purchased in quantity from the Office of Publication and Distribution, National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N. Y. The Message might be distributed to the worshiping congregation on Sunday morning and also used as a discussion resource in fellowship and class groups.

Peace Study Program

World Order Sunday also can be the time to start a serious study of the important issues of war and peace and their relationship to our Christian faith. Several good resources and suggestions for their use follow:

1. *Christian Responsibility in a World of Law*, the Message referred to above. This is an excellent resource for the Church School teacher who is looking for fresh material for his Sunday morning class discussion.

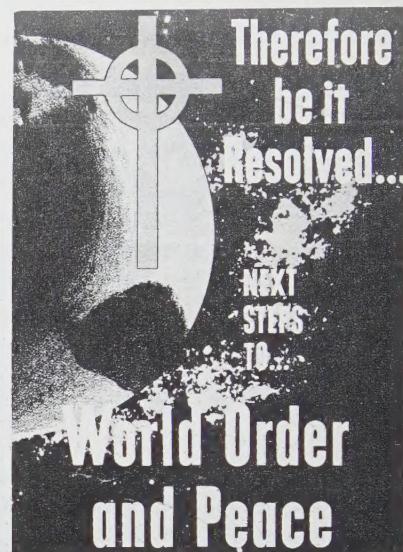
2. *Christian Responsibility on a Changing Planet*, a 64-page report and 65-page study guide dealing with the Cleveland World Order Conference. There is ma-

terial here for six to eight weeks of serious study by a church school class or fellowship group. Both of these items may be obtained free as long as the 100 remaining copies last from: Department of Christian Action and Community Service, UCMS, 222 S. Downey Ave., Indianapolis 7, Indiana.

3. *Jesus Christ-The Light of the World* should be in the hands of your minister. Published by the World Council of Churches it includes in its eight Bible studies a section of Justice and Love, most appropriate for our theme this World Order Sunday.

U.N. Week and Trick or Treat

Many Christians each year celebrate U.N. week as a local church or in cooperation with other civic groups. For suggestions about projects and programs write: The U.S. Committee for the United Nations, 816 21st Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. And your young people may want to join the 2,500,000 youngsters in 11,000 communities who last year collected \$1,750,000 in a Halloween "Trick or Treat" fun night that helped send milk, food and medicines to millions of underprivileged children over the world. To take part in this thrilling adventure write: The U. S. Committee for UNICEF, United Nations, New York.



Therefore be it Resolved... Next Steps to World Order and Peace is an illustrated picture chart which may be used as a discussion vehicle. Based on the International Convention Resolution passed at St. Louis in 1958, the picture chart and accompanying script (and study packet) deal with: theological and Biblical bases for Christian action in international affairs; foreign aid; refugees; disarmament; population problems. This sturdy "turn-over chart" —22"x35" page size with 15 pages of attractive, timely color prints is sold for \$4.95 by the Christian Board of Publication, Box 179, St. Louis, Mo. Included also are the Readers Script, a page of "how to use Suggestions" and worship service materials.

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